

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mrs. Cunningham, wife of Mr. 'S. Cunningham, Crookedstone. At Portadown, Rev. George Blacker, Vicar of Sega, co. Armagh. I n Ballycastle, Miss Macnaphten. Rev. Walter Galbraith, dissenting minister at Londonderry. Near Randalstown, Miss Eliza Agnew.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT,

From April 20, till May 20.

The present season has proved one of the latest that can be recollected for apwards of thirty years, and since the dry weather set in, we have had so great a continuance of cold easterly winds, that very little vegetation has ensued.

The great demand for hay even at the present advanced time of the year, shows the extraordinary backwardness of the Spring, and unless the ensuing summer proves extremely favourable, there is much reason to expect a later harvest than has been experienced for many years.

It is a favourable circumstance for the country, that so great a proportion of the oats that are sown, is of that kind called the Potatoe Oats, which not only ripens earlier, but may be cut in a greener state than any of the other species, without injury to the crop.

The wheat crops continue to look well, but the barley and onts are not sufficiently advanced to allow of any judgment being formed of their future state.

A good deal of flax-seed it is presumed has been sown this year, but it is not easy to determine, what the result may be; the backwardness of the season has protracted the sowing much beyond the most favourable time and it is to be feared a great deal of the seed that was saved last year is of inferior quality and will not be productive; if the ensuing summer proves favourable for saving seed, it is to be hoped the farmers will avail themselves of it. The great loss and disappointment that lately were occasioned by the want of a timely supply of foreign seed, clearly show the necessity of rendering ourselves less dependant on other countries for the raw material of our staple manufacture, and although the humidity of our climate may sometimes throw considerable obstructions in our way, as in the case of last year, we ought not to suffer ourselves to be discouraged from persevering in the attempt.

The demand for dry cattle has not been as brisk as usual at this season, principally owing to the backwardness of the Spring, indeed the greater part of those that have been brought to market, are in very bad condition; a scarcity of fodder and want of grass have produced this effect, and will probably continue to do so until the occupiers of land more generally get into the practice of laying down their fields with grass-seeds, instead of leaving them to nature, which in exhausted ground seldom produces a sole of grass sufficient for feeding cattle in less than three years, and mostly if not always encourages such a growth of weeds, as impoverishes the soil instead of hetping it.

The prices of grain have not advanced since last report; the extraordinary rise in provisions so positively predicted to be the consequence of allowing the stills to work has not taken place.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Fallures, by their frequency and magnitude, continue to alarm the Commercial world, and afford a practical redutation of the pompous state of the Empire, as set forth by the English prime Minister on his opening the budget. The lottery of speculation has latterly been adverse to the dashers; the regular channels of trade have been closed, not less by the absurd regulations of our Orders in Council, than by the decrees of the French ruler. The system of paper has extended too far, and in our immediate district the issue of private bank-notes has been too extensive, as has been evinced by the quantity that flowed in on the banks for payment, and clearly manifested, that too much paper was affoat, more than a healthful circulation could absorb. But these things work their own remedy. Less paper must be issued, and men in trade must take in their sails, in the present hard blowing weather. In the late calin, many acted with too confident notions of security: they looked no further than to the present moment, and while paper could be easily exchanged for paper, heedlessly proceeded...